

LJB

NAC  
173/12

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 99 - 101 WATERGATE  
QUADRING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(QWG01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



EVENT L14243

INTERVENTION L1 8777

EXCAVATION L1 8778

negative

CON 216007

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 99 - 101 WATERGATE  
QUADRING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(QWG01)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr P. Barber**

February 2003

Report Compiled by  
James Albone MA AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 229<sup>5</sup> 3358  
Planning Reference: H15/1306/00

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

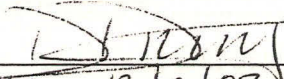
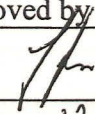


APS Report No. **039/03**



### Quality Control

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisor	James Albone and Barry Martin
Illustration	James Albone and Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	James Albone

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 12/2/03	Date: 12-03-02

## Table of Contents

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS.....	2
5.1	NATURAL DEPOSITS.....	2
5.2	MODERN DEPOSITS.....	2
6.	DISCUSSION.....	2
7.	CONCLUSION.....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
9.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	3
10.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	3

## Appendices

1. Context Summary
2. The Finds by Gary Taylor
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

### List of Figures

1. General location plan.
2. Site location plan.
3. Site plan showing monitored areas.
4. Sections 1 and 2.

### List of Plates

1. General view of the development site showing completed bungalow on Plot 2 and area of Plot 1 in the foreground. Looking southeast.
2. Section 2 in Plot 2, looking south.



## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of two detached bungalows at 99 – 101 Watergate, Quadding Lincolnshire. The site lay in an area where Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery had previously been recorded.*

*No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief. Naturally deposited silt and clay layers were revealed below a topsoil deposit containing post-medieval and modern artefacts. A single sherd of unstratified medieval pottery was also recovered.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as: “... a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr P. Barber to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two detached bungalows (Plots 1 and 2) at 99 – 101 Watergate, Quadding, Lincolnshire. Due to the proximity of the site to known archaeological finds the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the groundworks for the site (Planning Ref. H15/1306/00).

The bungalow on Plot 2 was the first to be constructed as part of the development. However construction started without archaeological supervision and only a small part of the drainage trenches were available for inspection. The results of this phase of the work were presented in an interim report (Cope-Faulkner 2001) and are also included in this report. The foundation trenches for the bungalow on Plot 1 were fully recorded during the watching brief.

The watching brief was carried out on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001 (Plot 2) and 25<sup>th</sup> November 2002 (Plot 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Quadding is situated 10km north of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The development site is located c.650m northwest of the centre of Quadding village and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2297 3358. The site lies on level ground at approximately 3m OD.

Local soils at the site are Stockwith Series or Wisbech Series, both typically calcareous alluvial gleys (Robson 1990, 28, 36). These soils overlie drift geology of young marine alluvium, which in turn rests on Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British pottery has been discovered in fields to the north, south and west. Middle Saxon pottery is known from immediately southwest of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 28-34).

Quadding is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Quedhaveringe*. The place-name is Old English in origin and refers to the, place in the fen of the followers of Haefer



(Cameron 1998, 99). At that time land there was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan and included two salterns (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

Medieval and later remains are generally concentrated to the east of the development site in the vicinity of the settlements of Quadring and Quadring Eaudyke (Hayes and Lane 1992, 34-38).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance and, where present, to determine their form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence.

### 4. METHODS

Part of the drainage trenches of Plot 2 were inspected and the foundation trenches of Plot 1 were monitored (see Section 2.2 Planning Background).

Exposed section faces were examined for archaeological features and artefactual remains. The depth and thickness of each deposit was recorded. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also undertaken.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Finds recovered from the site are detailed in Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Deposits identified during the watching brief were classified into two phases;

Phase 1: Natural Deposits  
Phase 2: Modern Deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit exposed in Plot 1 was a layer of light reddish brown slightly silty clay (008). Sealing this deposit was light yellowish brown silty clay (007) (Fig. 3, Sect.1).

In Plot 2 three natural deposits were recorded. The lowest of these were orangey brown silt (004) sealed by bluish grey and orange brown clay and silt (003). Overlying this deposit was medium greyish brown silt (002) (Fig. 3, Sect. 2).

### 5.2 Phase 2: Modern Deposits

Overlying the natural deposits was a topsoil layer, which represented the former ploughsoil layer at the site (Fig. 3, Sects. 1 and 2). This deposit contained post-medieval to modern artefacts. This layer comprised dark greyish brown silt (001) in Plot 1 and dark reddish brown silty clay (006) in Plot 2. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered during the watching brief and was probably derived from the topsoil.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief were naturally lain silts and clays. Although no direct dating evidence is available for these layers it is possible that they were deposited during the Romano-British to early Anglo-Saxon periods. These layers were directly sealed by a former ploughsoil containing post-medieval to modern artefacts, probably forming part of a manuring scatter. The single unstratified sherd of medieval



pottery was also likely to have been introduced to the site in the same way. The absence of any other archaeological remains suggests mainly agricultural activity in the vicinity of the development site during the medieval and later periods.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Watergate, Quadring because the site lay in an area where Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery had previously been recorded. No archaeological remains were encountered and only artefacts of medieval to modern date were recovered from the topsoil and as unstratified finds.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Barber who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1992 *Spalding: Solid and Drift edition*, 1:50000 geology map sheet 144

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2001 *Interim Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Watergate, Quadring, Lincolnshire (QWG01)*. APS Report 140/01

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992 *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The South-West Fens*. East Anglian Archaeology 55

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Morgan P. and Thorn C. (eds), 1986 *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*.

Robson, J.D., 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



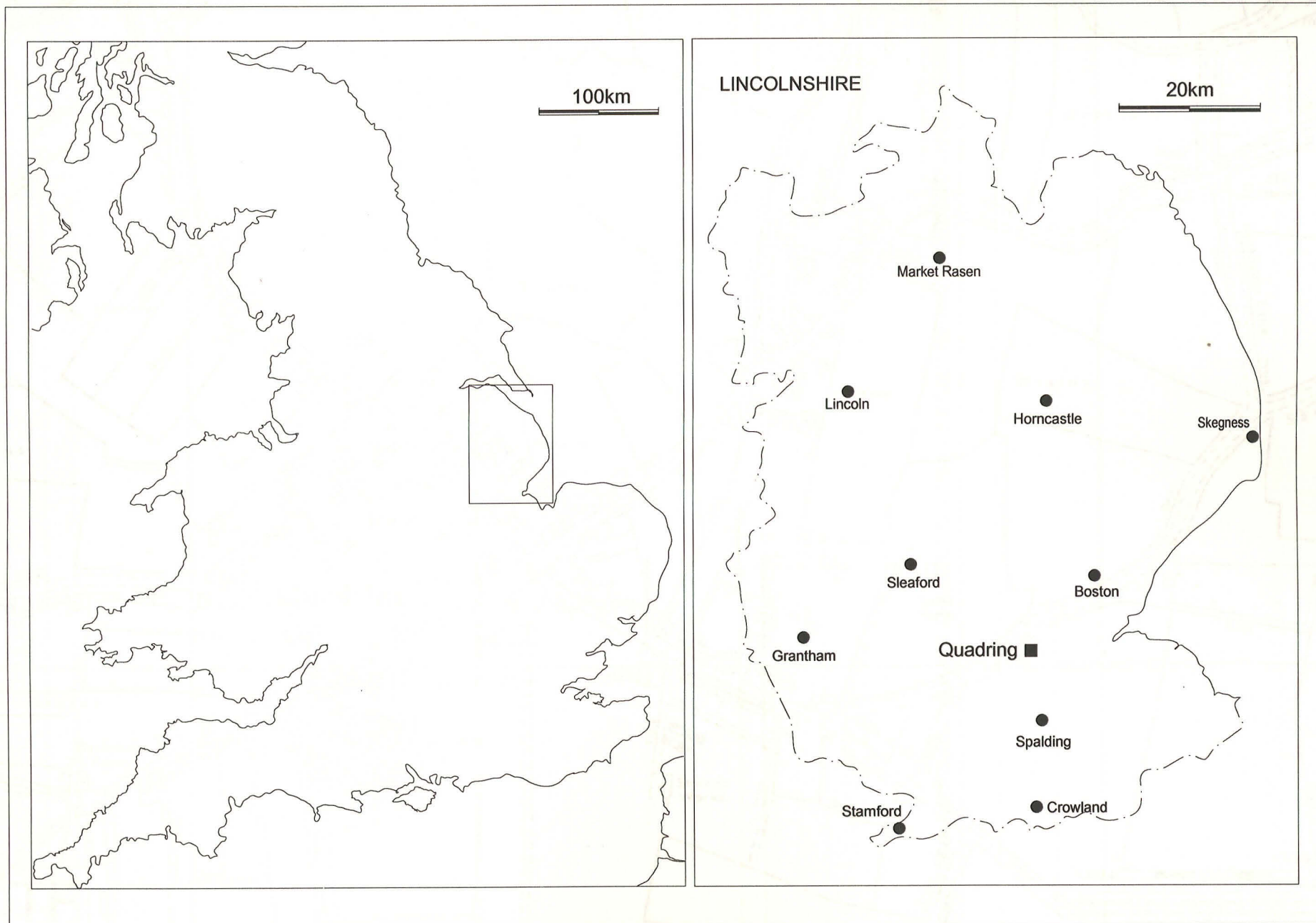
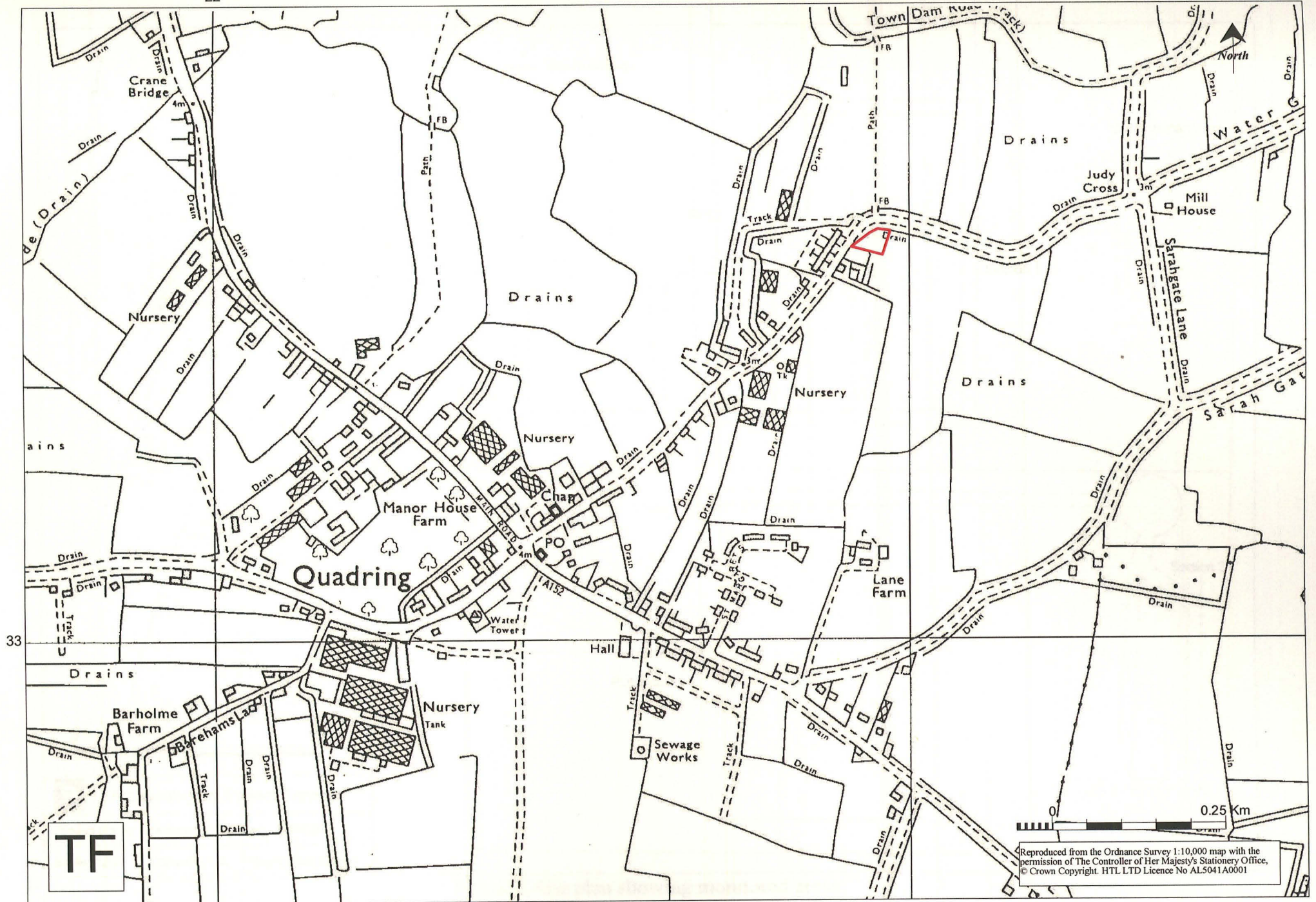


Figure 1: General Location Plan

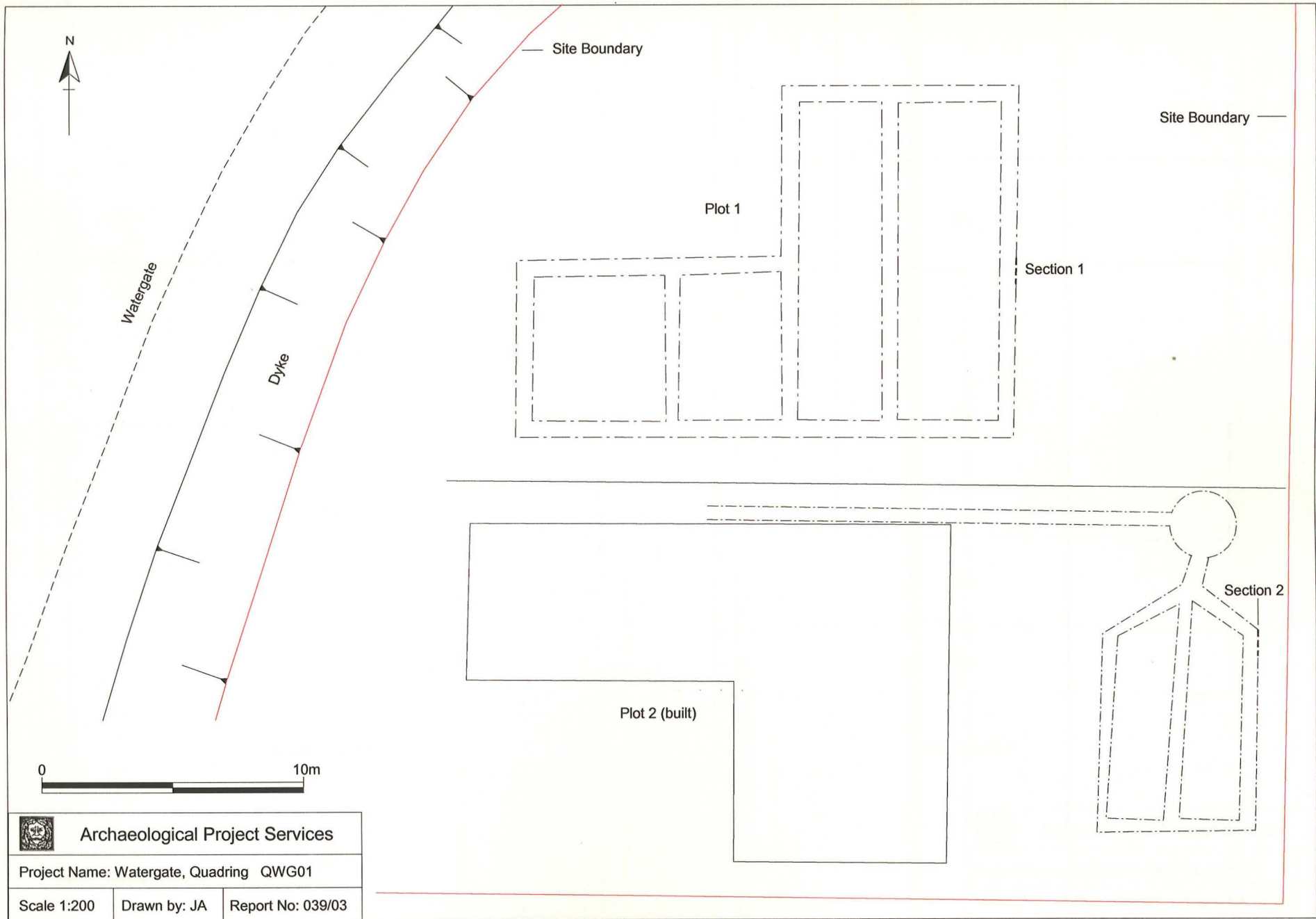
Figure 2 site location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Site location plan





Archaeological Project Services

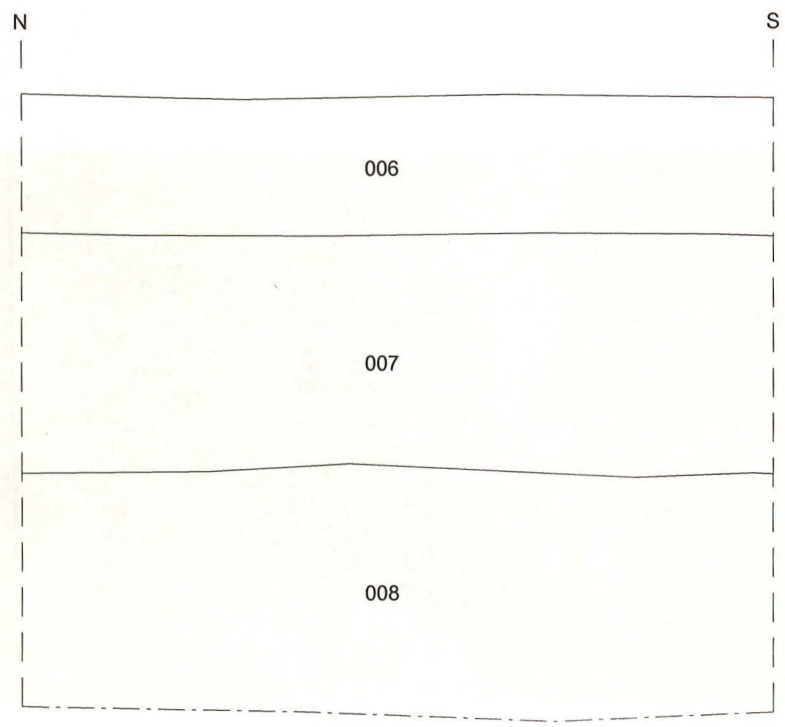
Project Name: Watergate, Quading QWG01

Scale 1:200

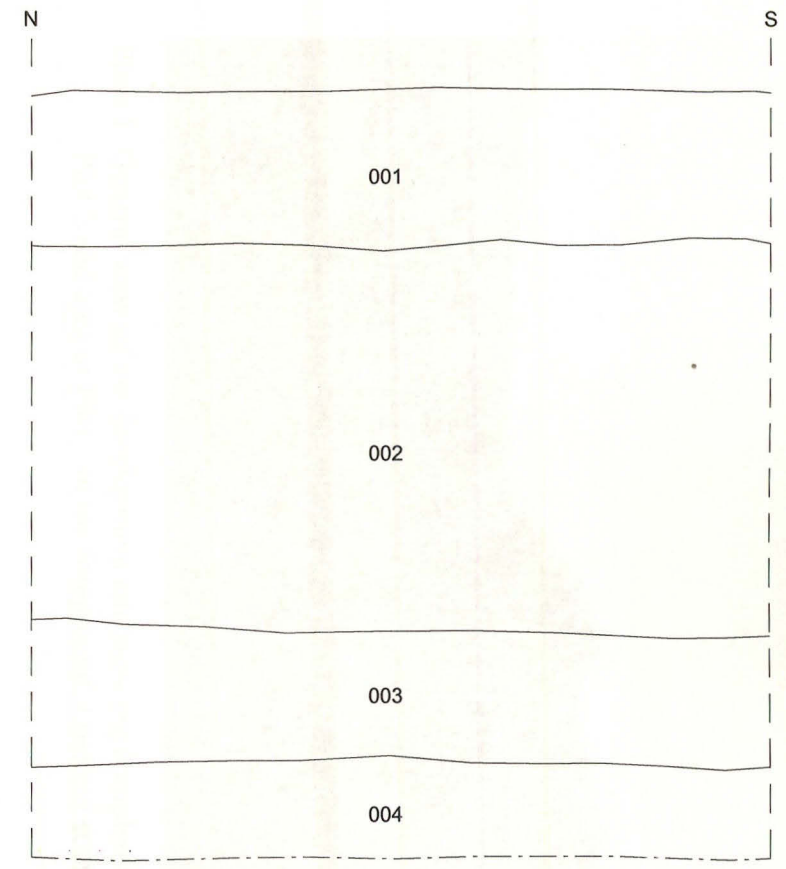
Drawn by: JA

Report No: 039/03

Figure 3 Site plan showing monitored areas



Section 1 (Plot 1)



Section 2 (Plot 2)




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Watergate, Quading QWG01		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: JA	Report No: 039/03

Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2



Appendix I

CONTEXT SUMMARY



Plate 1 General view of the development site showing completed bungalow on Plot 2 and area of Plot 1 in the foreground. Looking southeast.



Plate 2 Section 2 in Plot 2, looking south.

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark greyish brown silt. Up to 0.25m thick.	Topsoil
002	Medium greyish brown silt. Up to 0.7m thick.	Subsoil / Natural deposit
003	Blueish grey / orangey brown clay and silty clay. Up to 0.25m thick.	Naturally deposit
004	Orangey brown silt. >0.2m thick.	Natural deposit
005	-	Unstratified finds
006	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Up to 0.3m thick.	Topsoil
007	Light yellowish brown silty clay. 0.35m thick.	Subsoil / Natural deposit
008	Light reddish brown slightly silty clay. >0.3m thick.	Natural deposit



## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 3 fragments of pottery weighing 35g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of brick and fire residue, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 103g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) and as unstratified finds (005).

The earliest pottery was made in moderate proximity to Quadring, at Toynton, 35km to the northeast, while the latest piece is probably a Staffordshire product.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	24	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
005	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOY?	Toynton All Saints-type ware?, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Ceramic building material	Handmade brick	1	61	Medieval-early post-medieval
005	Ceramic building material	Vented brick, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	41	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clinker	Clinker	1	1	

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The small collection of medieval and post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. The medieval pieces are probably components of manuring scatter, which would suggest arable usage of the land in that period. Similarly, the latest, 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, artefacts may also be manuring scatter. The lack of any material dating to the early post-medieval period is informative and suggests that there was a change of land-use at that time, perhaps to pasture.

No material earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> century was recovered, indicating that archaeological deposits dating prior to this are

absent from the area, were not disturbed by development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

## References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock that have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

8	Context records
2	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2001.402

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: QWG01

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.